



Gender in Africa RISING ESA project phase 2

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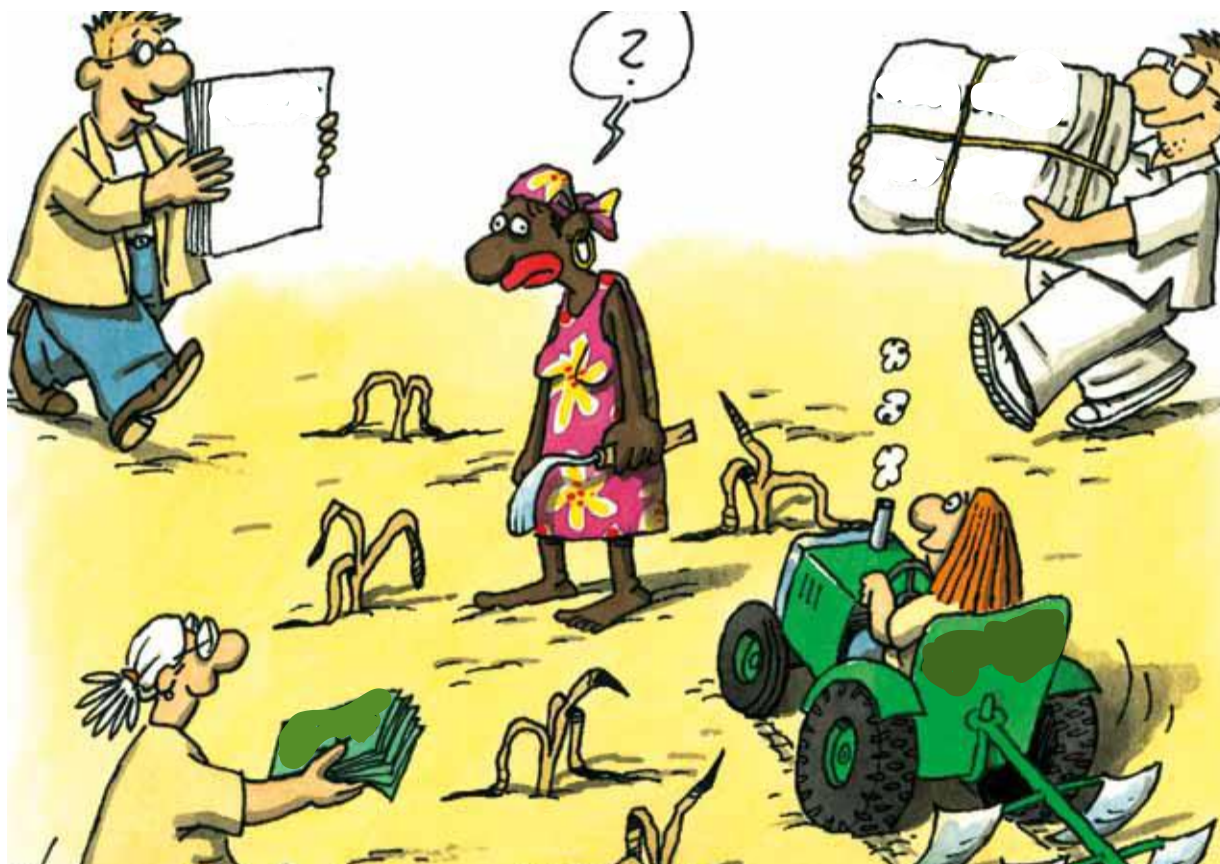
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IITA

Africa RISING East and Southern Africa Phase II Planning Meeting, Lilongwe, Malawi,
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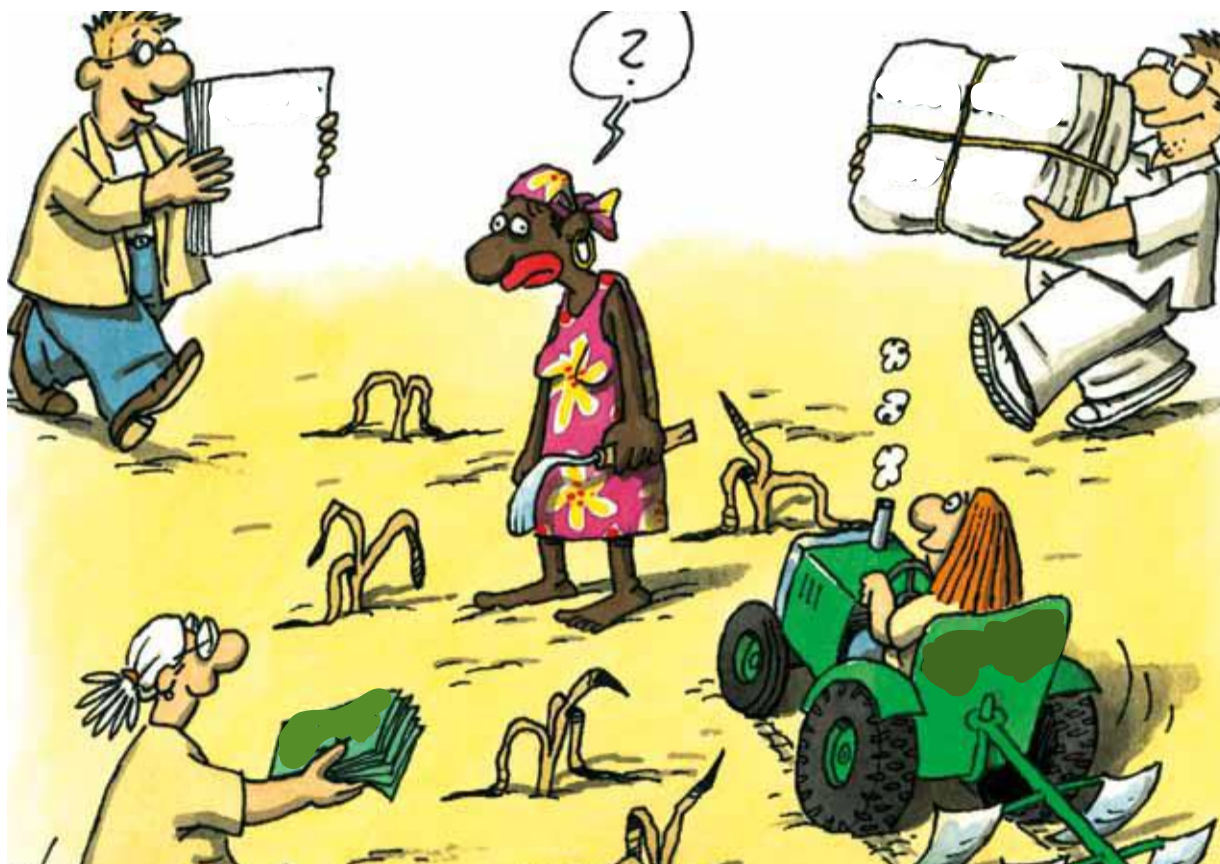


Key elements of the AR approach

Improve the livelihoods particularly of women and children through

- Demand-driven focus: understanding and considering differential needs and differential effects
- Inclusive participation: targeting those who are less represented

How do we get these two elements in place?

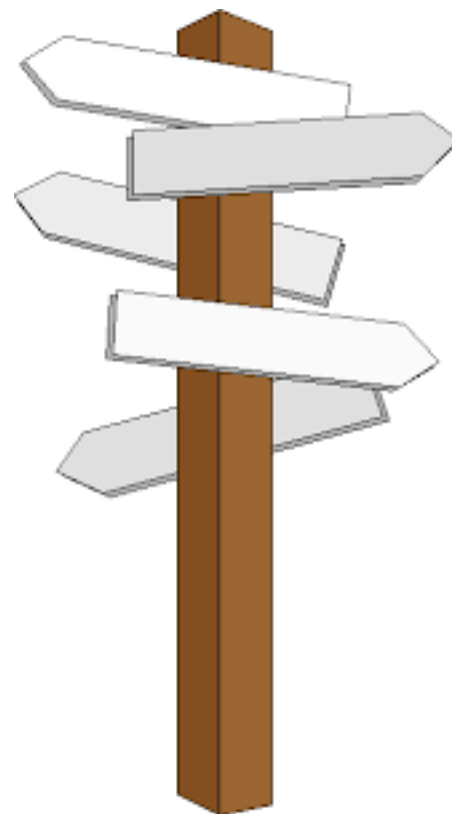


Overview

Where do we come from?
(Phase one)

What have we promised?
(Phase two)

How can this be done
(examples)?





Where do we come from?

Gender action plan aligned to AR research outputs

- Situation analysis: gender analysis (in advance)
- Systems improvement: refinement of technology
- Integrated monitoring: evaluation for learning

In addition:

- Capacity building: gender knowledge and skills
- Communications with stakeholders



Where do we come from?

Situation analysis: Baseline Tanzania (vegetables)

Situation analysis and systems improvement:

Qualitative gender evaluation in Malawi

Systems improvement: FGD, survey TZ (livestock)

Integrated monitoring: qualitative follow-up study

Capacity building: Gender capacity assessment

Communications: Stakeholder inventory Tanzania



What have we promised?

Not yet clear how activities will be aligned, but:

- Continuous gender analysis to identify needs and effects
- Gender-disaggregation of data
- Gender capacity development (manual)
- Attention to equity in the social domain (SI indicators)
- More inclusive participation (communications, extension)



How can this be done? (examples)

- Focus on demand: “Gender implications of the introduction of forage chopper machines”
- Focus on participation: Workshop session on “Increasing women’s participation in R4D activities”



Gender implications of the introduction of forage chopper machines

- Topic: Intervention in 2015 - Impact on labour processes? Access to machines? Who receives the benefits?
- Methods: Focus group discussions, survey
- Location: seven villages in Babati district
- Partners: International Livestock Research Institute, University of Dodoma, Nelson Mandela University



Gender implications of the introduction of forage chopper machines

Preliminary qualitative results:

- Reduction of the manual labour of chopping often assigned to women
- Access to machines depends on gender and group membership
- Women said to have “lower abilities” to handle the machines (in some villages)
- Additional income for women through eggs, milk



Increasing Women's Participation in R4D Activities

- Requested by World Vegetable Center
- Facilitation of one workshop session
- Identification of challenges for inclusive participation in the specific context
- Avenues for changing the situation
- Guided discussion and agreement



Increasing Women's Participation in R4D Activities

Insights:

- Gender-responsive planning and budgeting necessary (e.g. sub-village meetings)
- Need to mobilize beyond extensionists' networks (stakeholder inventory?)
- Theme integration makes meetings longer
- Need to involve husbands and wives

Conclusion

- Focus (demand, participation)?
- Activities?
- Support? Who?
- Implications for timing and budget?





Thank You

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